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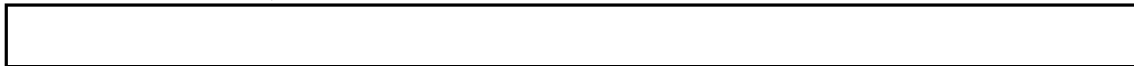


1 November 1961

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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State Dept. review completed

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1 November 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

1. USSR: Khrushchev's reshuffling of party presidium and secretariat leaves positions of his principal deputies unaffected. (*Page i*)

25X1



3. Congo: Leopoldville and Stanleyville continue preparations for incursions into Katanga. (*Page iv*)
4. Iraq: US Embassy reports widespread feeling in Iraq that Qasim is "nearing the end of his rope." (*Page v*)

25X1



25X1



1 NOV 61

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Chart Page

SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY **(LEADING ORGANS)**

PRESIDIUM

FULL MEMBERS		CANDIDATE MEMBERS	
OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
A.B. Aristov	L.I. Brezhnev	V.V. Grishin	V.V. Grishin
L.I. Brezhnev	N.S. Khrushchev	Ya. E. Kalnberzin	K.T. Mazurov
Ye.A. Furtseva	A.N. Kosygin	A.P. Kirilenko	V.P. Mzhavanadze
N.G. Ignatov	F.R. Kozlov	D.S. Korotchenko	Sh.R. Rashidov*
N.S. Khrushchev	O.V. Kuusinen	K.T. Mazurov	V.V. Shcherbitsky*
A.N. Kosygin	A.I. Mikoyan	V.P. Mzhavanadze	
F.R. Kozlov	N.V. Podgorny	M.G. Pervukhin	
O.V. Kuusinen	D.S. Polyansky	P.N. Pospelov	
A.I. Mikoyan	N.M. Shvern timer	G.I. Voronov	
N.A. Mukhitdinov	M.A. Suslov		
N.V. Podgorny	G.I. Voronov		
D.S. Polyansky			
N.M. Shvern timer			
M.A. Suslov			

SECRETARIAT

OLD	NEW
N.S. Khrushchev - 1st Secy	N.S. Khrushchev - 1st Secy
F.R. Kozlov	P.N. Demichev*
O.V. Kuusinen	L.F. Iliev*
N.A. Mukhitdinov	F.R. Kozlov
M.A. Suslov	O.V. Kuusinen
	B.N. Ponomarev*
	A.N. Shelepin*
	I.V. Spiridonov*
	M.A. Suslov

*Individuals elected to Presidium or Secretariat for first time.
 Listed below are their other current positions.

Demichev - Party 1st Secretary, Moscow City
 Iliev - Head, Propaganda & Agitation Department of
 the Party's Central Staff
 Ponomarev - Head, International Department of
 the Party's Central Staff
 Rashidov - Party 1st Secretary, Uzbek Republic

Shcherbitsky - Premier, Ukrainian Republic
 Shelepin - Chairman, Committee of State Security (KGB)
 under the Council of Ministers, USSR
 Spiridonov - Party 1st Secretary, Leningrad Oblast

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

1 November 1961

DAILY BRIEF

25X1

USSR: Khrushchev's reshuffling of the Soviet Communist Party's top governing bodies, the presidium and secretariat, leaves unaffected his principal deputies--Kozlov, Suslov, Mikoyan, Kosygin, and Brezhnev. Kozlov's position as the number two man was formalized by placing his name second, after Khrushchev's, in the listing of the new party secretariat. The rest of the names were in the usual alphabetical order. In line with Khrushchev's emphasis on the supremacy of the party, most of the newcomers are party professionals.

25X1

Probably the most important result of the changes is the strengthening of the party's administrative arm--the secretariat. The secretariat, which is headed by Khrushchev, was enlarged from five to nine members. Ilichev, the propaganda chief, Shelepin, currently head of the secret police, Ponomarev, party ideological expert, and two regional party leaders have been added. Mukhitdinov, formerly the top Asian expert, has been dropped. Mukhitdinov also had some responsibilities in the field of Soviet-Albanian relations.

In the party presidium, four full members and five candidates were removed. Most of these were officials whose political prestige had been waning for some months. G. I. Voronov, a fast rising party professional with considerable

experience in agricultural work, who was brought into the presidium as a candidate member less than a year ago, has been promoted to full membership. Voronov was also made Khrushchev's first deputy in the bureau which administers party affairs in the Russian Republic (RSFSR).

The congress concluded its work on 31 October without taking further action against members of the anti-party group. Apparently their cases will be turned over to the Party Control Commission for review, as was suggested at the Congress. [REDACTED] Page 1) (Chart)

NOTE: The Director of Intelligence and Research for the Department of State believes that it may be misleading to suggest that all the changes in the presidium and secretariat necessarily reflect the desires of Khrushchev. At least two of the four presidium members dropped--Furtseva and Mukhitdinov--have in the past been identified as Khrushchev supporters. [REDACTED]

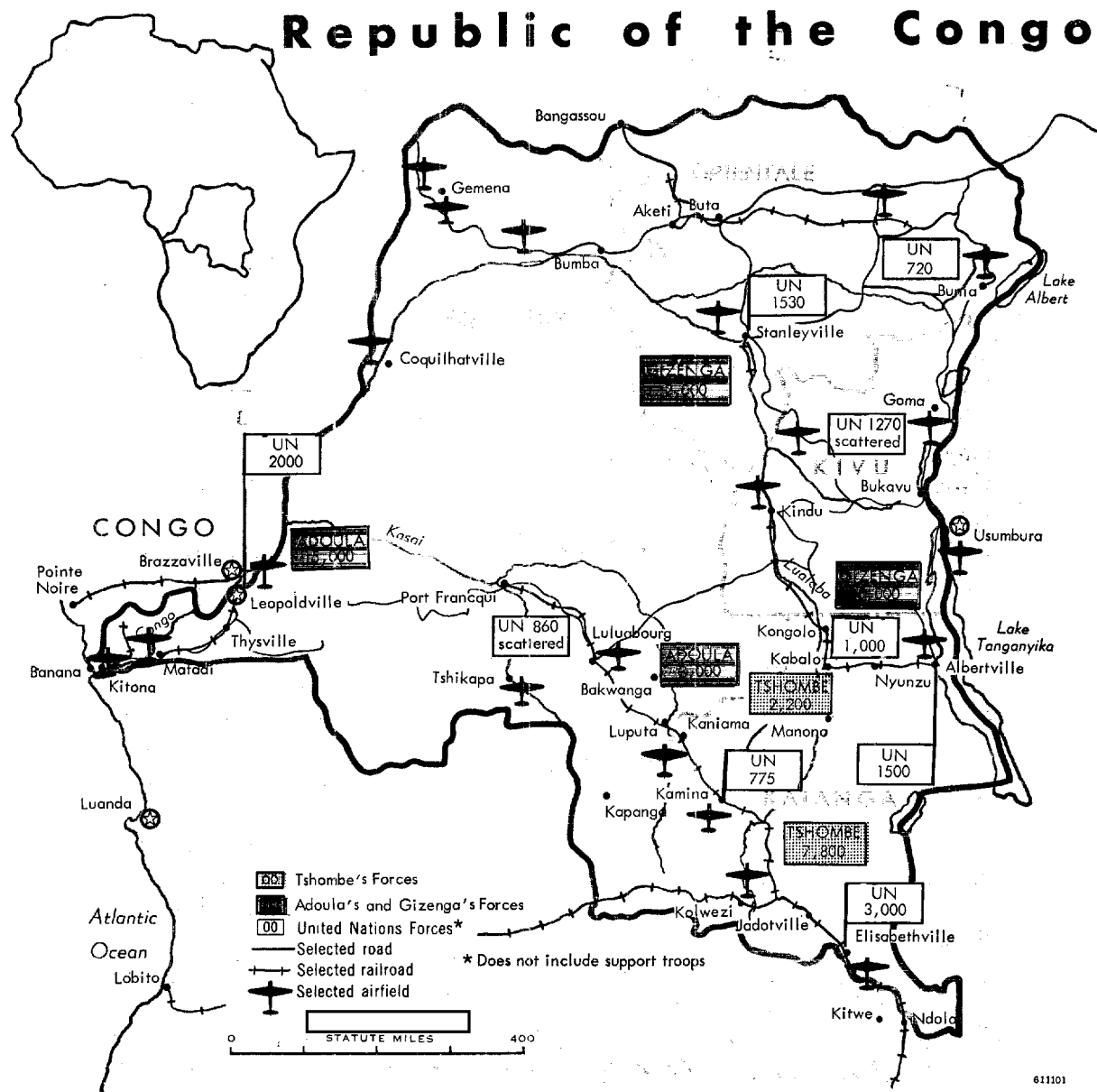
1 Nov 61

DAILY BRIEF

ii

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1 Nov 61

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

Map Page

Congo: According to the American Consulate in Stanleyville, Gizenga's preparations since mid-October for an "invasion" of Katanga include the airlifting of 1,500 troops to Kindu and the daily departure of truckloads of "soldiers, equipment, and beer." We now estimate Gizengist forces in the border area of Kivu Province near Katanga at about 5,000. The departure of troops from Stanleyville apparently has contributed to a deterioration of security conditions there.

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In Leopoldville, a senior UN official has stated that central government troops in the Kasai-Katanga border area are attempting to capture the airstrip at Kaniama, from which a Katangan aircraft reportedly bombed the Luluabourg-Kamina rail line on 29 October. Ambassador Gullion describes UN officials as seemingly unconcerned about the war threat. In characterizing the Katangan air attack as a violation of the Katangan cease-fire, UN officials appear to be interpreting its cease-fire agreement with Tshombé--which assures Katanga of the right of self-defense against an attack from "the exterior"--as not applying to military moves by the central government to end Katangan secession.

Despite the mutual distrust which exists between Adoula and Gizenga, they appear prepared to coordinate operations against Tshombé. UN authorities believe that such combined operations would have little chance of success.

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[On 30 October, Soviet UN representative Zorin stated that the USSR will soon raise the Congo issue in the Security Council, where the Soviet representative will preside during November. Ambassador Stevenson observes that the Soviets can be expected to denounce the Katanga cease-fire, endorse the central government's military action in Katanga, and publicize Tshombé's purchase of aircraft in Western Europe.]

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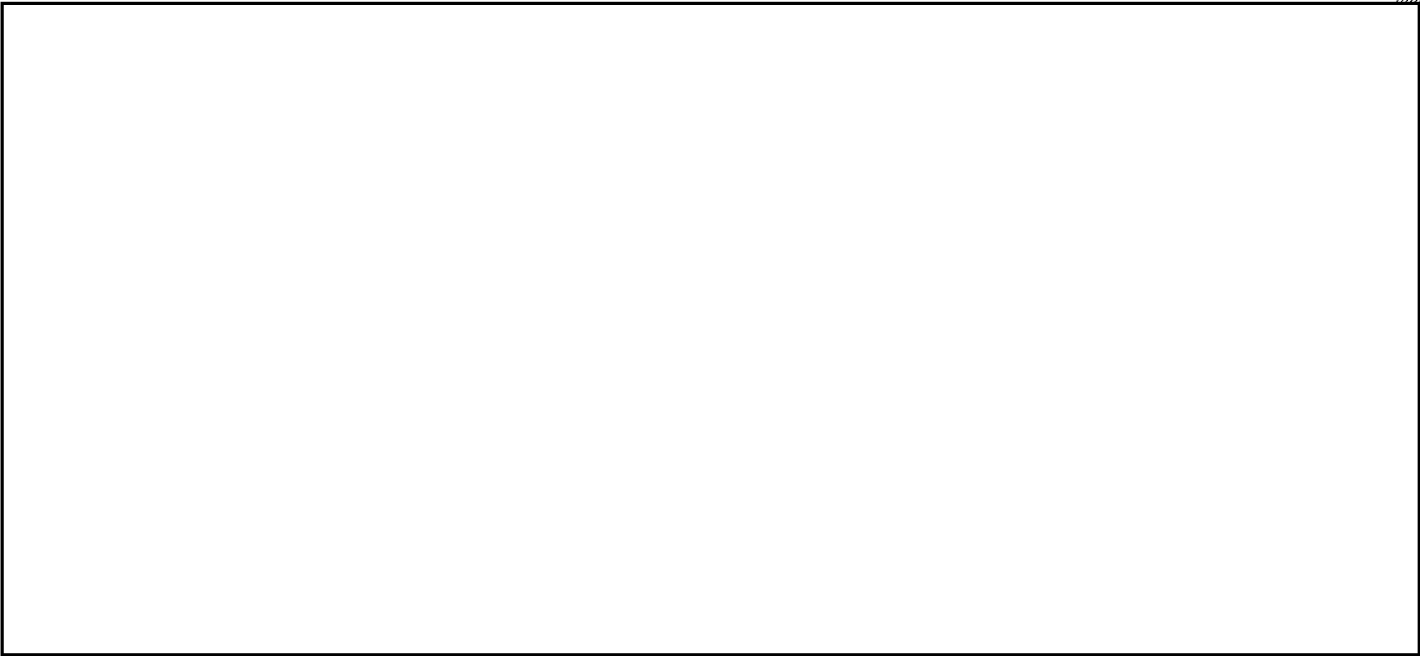
1 Nov 61

DAILY BRIEF

iv

25X1

Iraq: The feeling that Prime Minister Qasim is "nearing the end of his rope" is widespread in Iraq, according to the American Embassy in Baghdad. Support for Qasim among almost all segments of the population has declined sharply in recent months, and the departure of Qasim's trusted lieutenant, Military Governor General Abdi, for medical treatment in Europe may encourage dissident military elements to attempt a coup. Plotting, which has been endemic in Iraq under Qasim, is known to be under way by Baathist elements, as well as nationalist army officers.



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1 Nov 61

DAILY BRIEF

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22nd Party Congress

On 30 October, at an evening session attended by voting delegates only, the 22nd Soviet party congress elected a new central committee of 175 full and 156 candidate members--an increase of roughly one third over the central committee elected at the 20th congress in 1956.

The following day, the new central committee met in brief plenary session to elect the party presidium and secretariat. The presidium, which is charged with the over-all formulation of Soviet policy, now consists of 11 full and 5 candidate members. As in the past, the candidate membership--which has the right only to an advisory opinion in policy deliberations--was drawn chiefly from representatives of the Soviet Union's national minority areas.

Gennady Voronov is 51 years old, has been a party member since 1931, and a member of the central committee since 1952. From 1947 until 1955 he served as second, then first secretary in Chita Oblast in the Russian Republic (RSFSR). For the next two years he was Soviet deputy minister of agriculture, and in 1957 became party chief of Orenburg Oblast, in the new lands area of the RSFSR. He held this post until his appointment as deputy chairman of the party bureau for the RSFSR in January 1961.

The congress devoted the afternoon of 31 October to formal endorsement of Khrushchev's policies. It adopted unanimously and without change his central committee report; the party program, Khrushchev's personal blueprint for the building of Communism; and the new party statutes. Khrushchev's brief closing remarks were primarily devoted to thanking the various foreign delegations for their participation.

Although the congress took no further steps against the ring leaders of the anti-party group, Mikhail Pervukhin lost his candidate membership on the party presidium, and neither he nor former Premier Bulganin was re-elected to the central committee.

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

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The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Staff, United States Army

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U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

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The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

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